

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA1067275**

Filing date: **07/09/2020**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Notice of Opposition

Notice is hereby given that the following party opposes registration of the indicated application.

Opposer Information

Name	Philip M McCaulay		
Entity	Individual	Citizenship	United States
Address	815 N PATRICK ST UNIT 209 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 UNITED STATES		

Correspondence information	PHILIP MARTIN MCCAULAY 815 N PATRICK ST UNIT 209 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 UNITED STATES Primary Email: martinmccaulay@hotmail.com Secondary Email(s): washingtonpigskins@gmail.com 240-543-5932
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Applicant Information

Application No.	88806868	Publication date	06/23/2020
Opposition Filing Date	07/09/2020	Opposition Period Ends	07/23/2020
Applicants	Deron Hogans 5310 CUMBERLAND ST. CAPITOL HEIGHTS, MD 20743 UNITED STATES Thaniel Van Amerongen 1010 19TH ST S ARLINGTON, VA 22202 UNITED STATES		

Goods/Services Affected by Opposition


Class 045. First Use: 0 First Use In Commerce: 0
All goods and services in the class are opposed, namely: Licensing of intellectual property rights

Grounds for Opposition

Priority and likelihood of confusion	Trademark Act Section 2(d)
No bona fide intent to use mark in commerce for identified goods or services	Trademark Act Section 1(b)

Marks Cited by Opposer as Basis for Opposition

U.S. Registration	4733334	Application Date	09/17/2014
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No.			
Registration Date	05/05/2015	Foreign Priority Date	NONE
Word Mark	WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS		
Design Mark			
Description of Mark	NONE		
Goods/Services	Class 041. First use: First Use: 2015/02/12 First Use In Commerce: 2015/02/12 Providing a website featuring information relating to the sport of football		

U.S. Registration No.	4705397	Application Date	06/20/2014
Registration Date	03/17/2015	Foreign Priority Date	NONE
Word Mark	WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS		
Design Mark			
Description of Mark	NONE		
Goods/Services	Class 025. First use: First Use: 2015/01/06 First Use In Commerce: 2015/01/06 Athletic apparel, namely, shirts, pants, jackets, footwear, hats and caps, athletic uniforms		

Attachments	86397918#TMSN.png(bytes) 86316385#TMSN.png(bytes) McCaulay opposition to WASHINGTON REDTAILS serial number 88806868 07 09 2020 1826.pdf(1963403 bytes) Redtails are redtailed hawks part one 07 09 2020 1831.pdf(5343498 bytes) Redtails are redtailed hawks part two 07 09 2020 1846.pdf(5554456 bytes) Redtails are redtailed hawks part three 07 09 2020 1850.pdf(3050006 bytes) Redtails are redtailed hawks part four 07 09 2020 1854.pdf(3925248 bytes)
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Signature	/Philip Martin McCaulay/
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Name	Philip Martin McCaulay
Date	07/09/2020

Opposition to the Trademark Application for "WASHINGTON REDTAILS", Serial Number: 88806868

1. Deron Hogans and Thaniel Van Amerongen applied for a trademark for WASHINGTON REDTAILS for "Licensing of intellectual property rights", serial number 88806868, on February 22, 2020. The mark was published for opposition on June 23, 2020.
2. Philip Martin McCaulay has a stake in outcome of the application for WASHINGTON REDTAILS by Deron Hogans and Thaniel Van Amerongen. McCaulay has a registration for the mark WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS for "Providing a website featuring information relating to the sport of football", serial number 86397918, registration number 4733334. McCaulay also has a registration for the mark WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS for "Athletic apparel, namely, shirts, pants, jackets, footwear, hats and caps, athletic uniforms", serial number 86316385, registration number 4705397. The applicant's mark WASHINGTON REDTAILS so resembles McCaulay's registered mark WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS as to be likely to cause confusion under Trademark Act Section 2(d).
3. Redtails are red-tailed hawks. The dictionary definition of a redtail is a red-tailed hawk. National Geographic, Wikipedia, the Illinois Raptor Center, the Loudon Wildlife Conservatory, the National Audubon Society, the New Hampshire Wildlife Journal, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Hawkwatch International, and others refer to red-tailed hawks as red-tails or redtails.
4. There is a precedent for refusing an application for having a similar but not identical mark to one of McCaulay's marks. McCaulay has a registered trademark for WASHINGTON SHARKS, serial number 86295838, registration number 4676737. An application for WASHINGTON SHARKSKINS, serial number 86490204, was refused because of a likelihood of confusion with McCaulay's mark for WASHINGTON SHARKS.
5. There are precedents for refusing applications for marks that are a short version or nickname of a registered mark. On three occasions, applications for WASHINGTON SKINS, serial numbers 86318079, 86315142, and 86313384, were refused for a likelihood of confusion with the

registered mark WASHINGTON REDSKINS. McCaulay was able to register his mark for WASHINGTON PIGSKINS, serial number 86270135, registration number 4796289, because the National Football League (NFL) contacted him and advised him that they would permit it.

6. McCaulay's registered mark for WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS for "Providing a website featuring information relating to the sport of football" is currently in use in commerce and the mark has been continuously used in commerce for five (5) consecutive years after the date of registration. McCaulay's registered mark for WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS for "Athletic apparel, namely, shirts, pants, jackets, footwear, hats and caps, athletic uniforms" is currently in use in commerce. McCaulay owns the domain name washingtonredtailedhawks.com.
7. McCaulay is well-known for being associated with the mark WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS after his enthusiasm for a hobby of registering trademarks for potential replacement names for the Washington football team was covered by the media. A photo of McCaulay wearing a WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS shirt was in the sports section of the Washington Post on May 20, 2015. The photo of McCauley [sic] in a WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS shirt is a Getty Image by John McDonnell/The Washington Post.
8. McCaulay was featured on television on Fox 5 DC in May 2015 in a segment about trademarks. McCaulay discussed his trademark for WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS and others with Brody Logan. A shirt with the WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS mark was shown during the segment.
9. In December 2017, Brody Logan assumed McCaulay was behind an online culture jam announcing that the Washington football team had changed their name to the Washington Redhawks because of the similarity to McCaulay's mark for WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS. McCaulay said no, he had no connection to it. Later it was revealed that the authentic-looking parody websites were created by a Native American group named Rising Hearts to stimulate debate that would eventually lead to an actual name change.

10. On July 4, 2020, following a series of events that made it clear that a name change was imminent, McCaulay sent an email to the NFL trademark attorneys using the email address trademarkmatters@nfl.com with the subject line "Free Trademarks" and provided a list of trademarks that the NFL could use for free, including the mark WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS with registration numbers 4733334 and 4705397, hoping to facilitate a name change prior to the first game of the 2020 season. McCaulay communicated that he had made the offer to the NFL to use his trademarks for free on Twitter and during interviews on July 7-8, 2020 with Jake Russell of The Washington Post, Matthew Paras of The Washington Times, Steve Thomas of The Hog Sty, and Jacqueline Keeler of Pollen Nation Magazine.
11. Deron Hogans and Thaniel Van Amerongen used filing basis Section 1(b) for their application for WASHINGTON REDTAILS, serial number 88806868. McCaulay questions whether the applicants have a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce or are merely attempting to reserve the mark with no bona fide intention to use the mark so they could sell rights to the mark to the NFL or PRO-FOOTBALL, Inc. if they choose Washington Redtails, Red-Tails, or Red Tails for a new name; which is very similar to the mark WASHINGTON RED-TAILED HAWKS that McCaulay offered to the NFL for free, and similar enough to cause confusion as to the owner of the mark.
12. No bona fide intention to use a mark was the basis for McCaulay's opposition being sustained in Opposition No. 91252652, Philip M McCaulay v. Washington Football, Inc., where Washington Football, Inc. demonstrated an intent to reserve a trademark for WARRIORS for "Entertainment in the nature of football games" with no evidence of a good faith (bona fide) intention to use the mark WARRIORS, merely an assertion of an intent to use without evidence or corroboration of an actual intent.
13. Darren Heitner, the founder of Heitner Legal, the author of "How to Play the Game: What Every Sports Attorney Needs to Know", published by the American Bar Association, and an adjunct

professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law, wrote the following regarding the application by Deron Hogans and Thaniel Van Amerongen for WASHINGTON REDTAILS, serial number 88806868: "The application appears to be nothing more than a shrewd attempt by a duo to potentially make some money from PRO-FOOTBALL, Inc. should it receive the registration and should the Washington D.C. NFL team be so interested in the name that it is willing to purchase it instead of go through the process of trying to revoke the registration. However, the examining attorney appointed to the file may realize that this application likely does not fall within the scope of what should receive registration in connection with a company or individuals in the business of licensing intellectual property rights. Examples of registrations that make sense in this space are "QUALCOMM," which is used for licensing its own chip technology and "ASCAP," which is used in conjunction with licensing music of others." – Heitner, Darren; "Deloitte Duo Has Pending TM Application For Washington Redtails, An Early Favorite For Redskins Rebrand: The application appears to be nothing more than a shrewd attempt by a duo to potentially make some money"; Above the Law; July 6, 2020; available at abovethelaw.com.

Date: July 9, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Philip Martin McCaulay". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. Below the signature is a horizontal line.

Philip Martin McCaulay

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of this opposition to the trademark application was served on the applicants by electronic mail on July 9, 2020, at the following email addresses:

deron.dmv@gmail.com and thanielv@gmail.com.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Philip Martin M^c Caulay", is written over a horizontal line.

Philip Martin McCaulay

Red-tailed hawk

The **red-tailed hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) is a bird of prey that breeds throughout most of North America, from the interior of Alaska and northern Canada to as far south as Panama and the West Indies. It is one of the most common members within the genus of *Buteo* in North America or worldwide.^[2] The red-tailed hawk is one of three species colloquially known in the United States as the "chickenhawk", though it rarely preys on standard-sized chickens.^[3] The bird is sometimes also referred to as the **red-tail** for short, when the meaning is clear in context. Red-tailed hawks can acclimate to all the biomes within their range, occurring on the edges of non-ideal habitats such as dense forests and sandy deserts.^[4] The red-tailed hawk occupies a wide range of habitats and altitudes including deserts, grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, agricultural fields and urban areas. Its latitudinal limits fall around the tree line in the Arctic and the species is absent from the high Arctic. It is legally protected in Canada, Mexico, and the United States by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

The 14 recognized subspecies vary in appearance and range, varying most often in color, and in the west of North America, red-tails are particularly often strongly polymorphic, with individuals ranging from almost white to nearly all black.^[5] The subspecies **Harlan's hawk** (*B. j. harlani*) is sometimes considered a separate species (*B. harlani*).^[6] The red-tailed hawk is one of the largest members of the genus *Buteo*, typically weighing from 690 to 1,600 g (1.5 to 3.5 lb) and measuring 45–65 cm (18–26 in) in length, with a wingspan from 110–141 cm (3 ft 7 in–4 ft 8 in). This species displays sexual dimorphism in size, with females averaging about 25% heavier than males.^{[2][7]}

The diet of red-tailed hawks is highly variable and reflects their status as opportunistic generalists, but in North America, it is most often a predator of small mammals such as rodents. Prey that is terrestrial and diurnal is preferred so types such as ground squirrels are preferential where they naturally occur.^[8] Large numbers of birds and reptiles can occur in the diet in several areas and can even be the primary foods. Meanwhile, amphibians, fish and invertebrates can seem rare in the hawk's regular diet; however, they are not infrequently taken by immature hawks. Red-tailed hawks may survive on islands absent of native mammals on diets variously including invertebrates such as crabs, or lizards and birds. Like many *Buteo*, they hunt from a perch most often but can vary their hunting techniques where prey and habitat demand it.^{[5][9]} Because they are so common and easily trained as capable hunters, the majority of hawks captured for falconry in the United States are red-tails. Falconers are permitted to take only passage hawks (which have left the nest, are on their own, but are less than a year old) so as to not affect the breeding population. Adults, which may be breeding or rearing chicks, may not be taken for falconry purposes and it is illegal to do so. Passage red-tailed hawks are also preferred by falconers because these younger birds have not yet developed the adult behaviors which would make them more difficult to train.^[10]

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Mammals

Red-tailed hawk



Conservation status

Extinct

Threatened

Least Concern

EX

EW

CR

EN

VU

NT

LC

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Scientific classification 

Kingdom:

Animalia

Phylum:

Chordata

Class:

Aves

Order:

Accipitriformes

Family:

Accipitridae

Genus:

Buteo

Species:

B. jamaicensis

Binomial name

Buteo jamaicensis

(Gmelin, 1788)



Synonyms

Buteo borealis

Buteo broealis (lapsus)

Falco borealis Gmelin

Falco harlani Audubon

Bold, Beautiful, Big Red-tails

August 8, 2019 Posted by [Steve Allen](#) [Birds](#), [Habitat Herald](#), [Library](#)

Volume 24 Issue 3, Summer 2019



An adult Red-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) soars above its Loudoun hunting grounds
Photo by Liam McGranahan

by Liam McGranahan

"Kee-eeee-arr!"

The scream coming from the sky causes you to look up and see a beautiful hawk soaring overhead. As the hawk turns in the sunlight after a few more screams, you get a glimpse of a brilliant orange tail and immediately recognize an adult Red-tailed Hawk. Her scream is a warning call, alerting her mate and young of a possible threat while at the same time letting you know that she sees you in her territory.

Surveying the surroundings, you notice an old farm field adjacent to rich woodland. This type of habitat is one of the favorite haunts of our eastern Red-tailed Hawks. It provides food, shelter, and nesting sites, all important ingredients for their survival.

Looking back up at the Red-tail, you can't but help notice how big it is. Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) are one of the largest hawks in North America. Wingspreads may be up to three feet across, and the largest may weigh up to three and a half pounds, far more than the diminutive Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), weighing in at four ounces. Only the western Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) is larger.

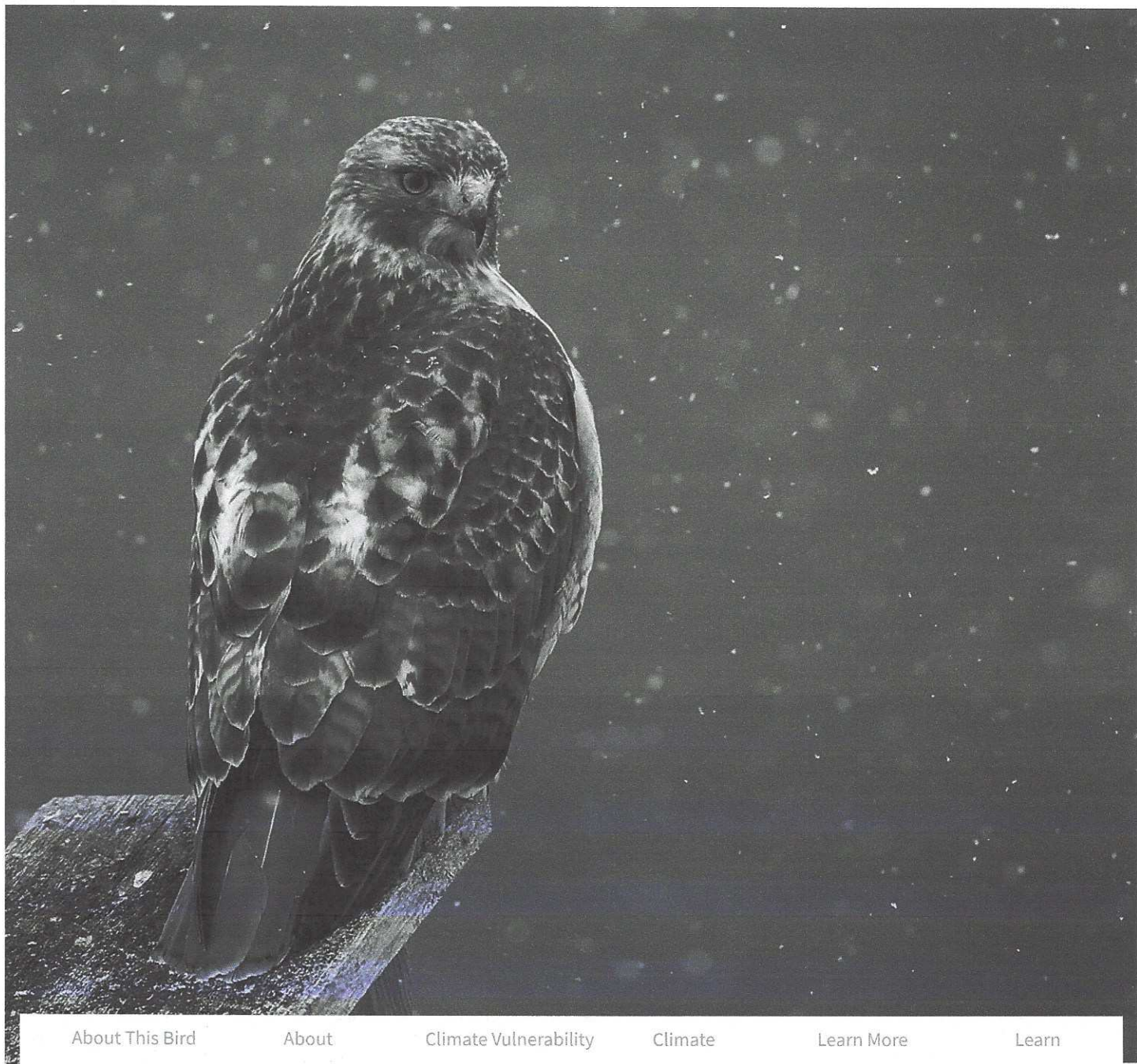
Red-tailed Hawks, along with Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) and Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*), are referred to as soaring hawks belonging to the genus *Buteo*. As one of the largest of the group, Red-tails have tremendous strength, an adaptation that allows them to catch

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Adult. Photo: Christopher Ciccone/Audubon Photography Awards

Red-tailed Hawk

Buteo jamaicensis

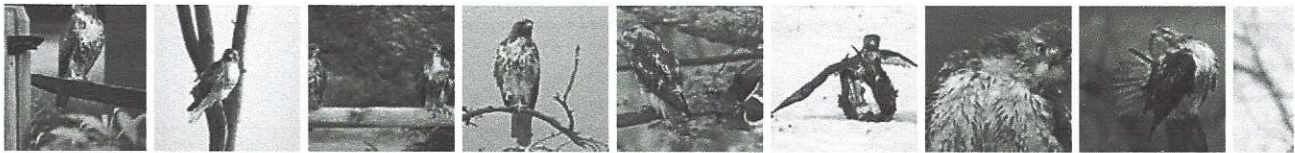


This is the most widespread and familiar large hawk in North America, bulky and broad-winged, designed for effortless soaring. An inhabitant of open country, it is commonly seen perched on roadside poles or sailing over fields and woods. Although adults usually can be recognized by the trademark reddish-brown tail, the rest of their plumage can be quite variable, especially west of the Mississippi: Western Red-tails can range from blackish to rufous-brown to nearly white.

Conservation status	Widespread and common. Apparently has increased in some areas since the 1960s, and numbers now stable or still increasing. In several regions of North America, Red-tailed Hawks are adapting to nesting in cities.
Family	Hawks and Eagles
Habitat	Open country, woodlands, prairie groves, mountains, plains, roadsides. Found in any kind of terrain that provides both some open ground for hunting and some high perches. Habitats may include everything from woodland with scattered clearings to open grassland or desert with a few trees or utility poles.

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Photo Gallery



Feeding Behavior

Does most hunting by watching from a high perch, then swooping down to capture prey in its talons. Also hunts by flying over fields, watching for prey below. Small prey carried to perch, large prey often partly eaten on ground.

Eggs

2-3, sometimes 4, rarely 1-5. Whitish, blotched with brown. Incubation is by both parents, 28-35 days. Young: Female remains with young most of the time during first few weeks. Male brings most food, and female tears it into small pieces to feed to the young. After about 4-5 weeks, food is dropped in nest, and young feed on it themselves. Young leave the nest about 6-7 weeks after hatching, but not capable of strong flight for another 2 weeks or more. Fledglings may remain with parents for several more weeks.

Young

Female remains with young most of the time during first few weeks. Male brings most food, and female tears it into small pieces to feed to the young. After about 4-5 weeks, food is dropped in nest, and young feed on it themselves. Young leave the nest about 6-7 weeks after hatching, but not capable of strong flight for another 2 weeks or more. Fledglings may remain with parents for several more weeks.

Diet

Varied, includes small mammals, birds, reptiles. Diet varies with location and season. Mammals such as voles, rats, rabbits, and ground squirrels often major prey; also eats many birds (up to size of pheasant) and reptiles, especially snakes. Sometimes eats bats, frogs, toads, insects, various other creatures; may feed on carrion.

Nesting

In courtship, male and female soar in high circles, with shrill cries. Male may fly high and then dive repeatedly in spectacular maneuvers; may catch prey and pass it to female in flight. Nest site is variable. Usually in tree, up to 120' above ground; nest tree often taller than surrounding trees. Also nests on cliff ledges, among arms of giant cactus, or on artificial structures such as towers or buildings. Nest (built by both sexes) a bulky bowl of sticks, lined with finer materials, often with leafy green branches added.

Illustration © David Allen Sibley.

[Learn more about these drawings.](#)

Text © Kenn Kaufman, adapted from

Lives of North American Birds

Migration

Northern Red-tails may migrate far to the south, while many at central or southern latitudes (especially adults) are permanent residents. Most migration is relatively late in fall and early in spring.

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Migration

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From the Magazine Magazine

Fall 2016

Birding

Six Quick Questions to Help You Identify Red-Tailed Hawks

They're one of the most familiar raptor species in North America, but they can still be tricky to ID.



By Sharon Stiteler
Fall 2016



By Sharon Stiteler
Fall 2016

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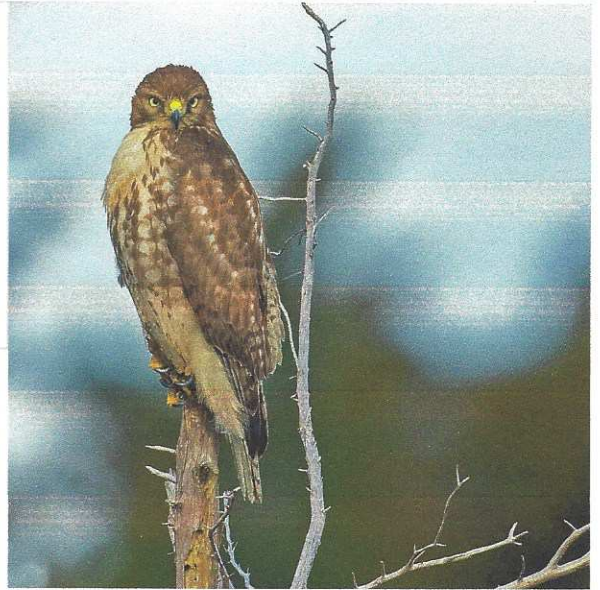
Red-tailed Hawks can be vexing birds. We tend to think of Northern Harriers and Rough-legged Hawks as hovering raptors, but Red-tails will also hover when the wind and occasion calls for it. They're bulky, all-

purpose

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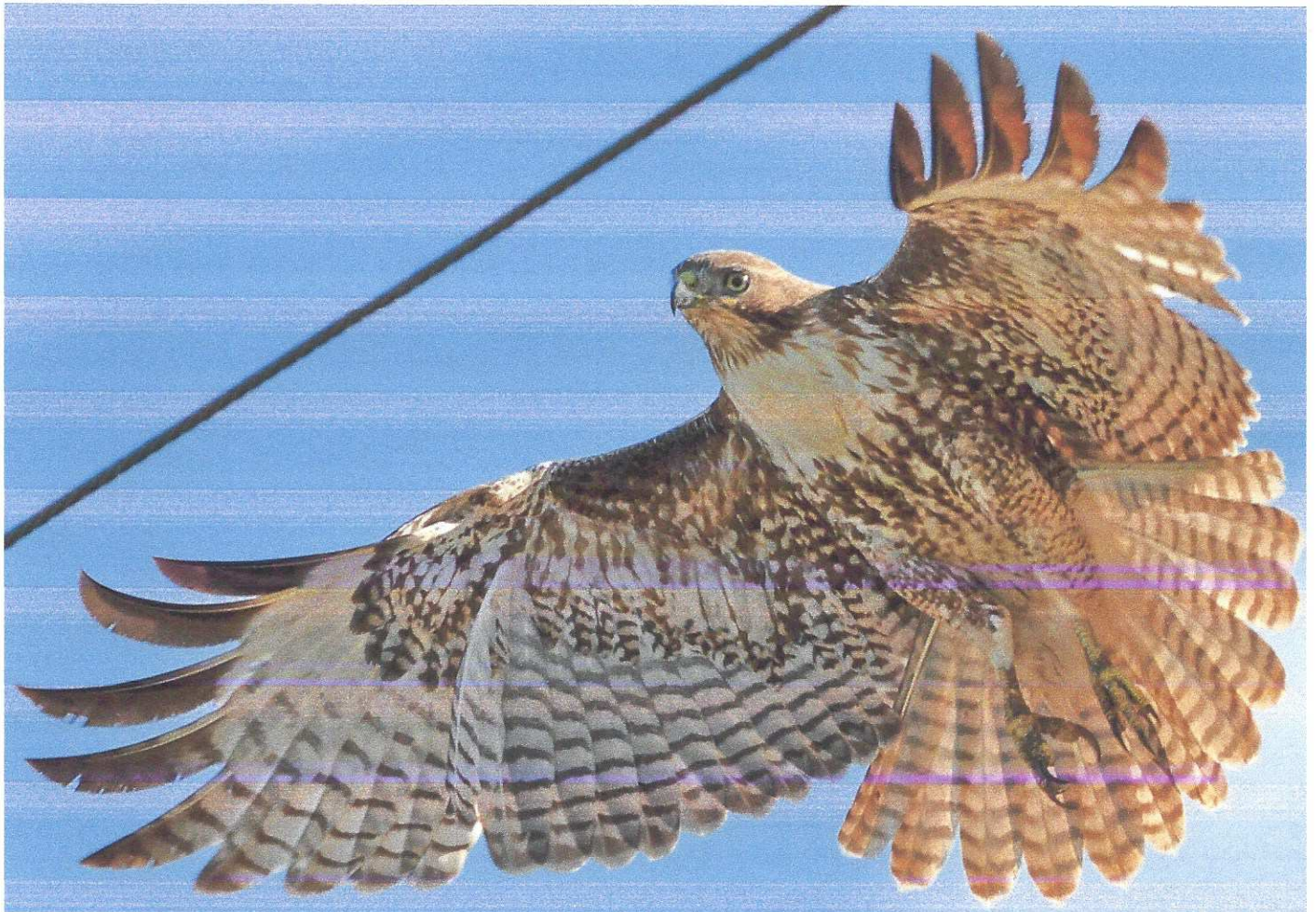
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This definitely a Red-tailed Hawk. But with its tail hidden away, how can you tell? Photo: Brian Kushner/Audubon Photography Awards

predators that primarily feed on mammals, but they're nimble enough to catch pigeons, too. They also vary in plumage based on age, range, and individual traits. You can have Red-tails with no belly band, Red-tails that are chocolate brown from head to toe, and even Red-tails without an actual red tail.

What can make all of these variables even more frustrating is that these birds are *everywhere*. In fact, Red-tails are so widespread and common that more often than not, when you see a raptor that you can't identify, chances are good it's a Red-Tailed Hawk. But how do you know for sure? Next time you're trying to figure out if you have a Red-tail, use these six basic questions to work your way through the ID.



Red-tailed Hawk. Photo: Lorna Padden/Audubon Photography Awards

Is the tail red?

Sure, it's obvious, but always check the tail. Most adult Red-tailed Hawks have a rusty-red upperside, though the lighting might affect how much of it you can see from below. Juvenile Red-tails often have brown tails crossed by darker horizontal bars, and in the West, many adults have some narrow barring on their red tails. The tails on the Harlan's subspecies are pale and mottled, and usually lack any sort of red.

Is the bird beefy?

Another great way to start is shape: Is the raptor in question hefty and sturdy looking? That helps you eliminate smaller, daintier raptors like falcons and Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks. Broad, beefy hawks are generally classified as Buteos, and the Red-tail is one of the beefiest.



Red-tailed Hawk. Photo: Peter Ferguson/Audubon Photography Awards

Do the shoulders form a white V?

One of the best tips for IDing birds of prey is to look at their backs. Do any of the larger shoulder feathers (also known as scapulars) look white? If you notice a white V, that's a classic sign of a Red-tailed Hawk. But there are

THE

SOARING

RED-TAILED HAWK

MASTERS OF THE WIND,
REDTAILS HAVE ADAPTED WELL
TO HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS

BY
ELLEN
SNYDER

© ROBERT ANDRESEN / RED LIGHT COM

Named for its beautiful brick-red tail and recognized by its large, stocky shape, the red-tailed hawk is the classic *Buteo*: the group of hawks noted for their broad, roundish wings and a relatively short, wide tail – and for their mastery of soaring. The “redtail” is the largest of the *Buteos* that we see in New Hampshire; others include the broad-winged, red-shouldered and rough-legged hawks.

Redtails excel at soaring. They master the wind, flying in slow, wide circles, their four-foot wingspan slightly upturned. When they do flap their wings, their muscular wing beat is slow, strong and deliberate. The call of an adult red-tailed hawk is a harsh descending scream, kee-eeee-arr, that lasts two to three seconds and is often heard when the bird is soaring.

Hawk Watcher

Hawks have a passionate following. In the mid-1990s, Robert Vallieres, a disabled veteran of the first Gulf War, was casting about for a focus when he joined a New Hampshire Audubon birding trip to the White Mountains. While a biologist was pointing out various small warblers, Vallieres realized he was looking at something very different through his binoculars: he spotted a peregrine falcon tearing apart a yellow-shafted flicker. That trip spurred him on to a love of birds, especially raptors. He soon became an indispensable volunteer for Chris Martin, the raptor biologist at New Hampshire Audubon.

In addition to monitoring peregrine falcon nests in the state, Vallieres watches the red-tailed hawks that nest along I-93 in Concord. Vallieres and I met in a parking lot off Exit 16, the same spot where he saw his first red-tail years ago, before the site was paved over. We sat on the tailgate of his orange truck, facing the morning sun. In a calm voice, Vallieres related his observations of several pairs of nesting redtails in Concord. As we talked, he noted a mockingbird in a nearby tree that was imitating a red-tailed hawk call. Then he set up his spotting scope to show me an active redtail nest in a tall pine across the highway.

Bird of the Open Country

The red-tailed hawk is a bird of open country, of deserts, fields, roadsides, pastures, parks and open woodlands – places where it can hunt for rodents and build a large stick nest in a tree. It has

adapted well to human environments, including the habitats along our highways, where you can often see hawks sitting in a tree, on a telephone pole, or in the roadside grass. The red-tailed hawk's

propensity to nest or feed along major highways can sometimes lead to injury or death. Vallieres' observations of nesting redtails and his keen interest in raptors led him to caring for injured birds of prey at Audubon's McLane Center. The first bird in his care was a redtail.

There are at least 14 subspecies of the red-tailed hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*, which is found throughout North America, Central America and the West Indies. The subspecies vary in their breeding and wintering ranges; color varies from dark to light. Adult red-tailed hawks seen in New Hampshire typically have a dark brown back and head and a whitish chest with a brown speckled belly band. The tail is a rich brick red above and pale pink below. Juvenile birds have a brownish tail with dark bars.

Redtails mostly hunt from perches, watching for movement at the woodland edge or in grassy meadows below. Prey includes voles, mice, rats, rabbits, chipmunks, and squirrels and sometimes snakes, frogs, insects, pigeons and other birds – most anything smaller than a woodchuck. They also feed on carrion. A red-tailed hawk can hover like a kite

in strong wind and swoop down to catch an unsuspecting meadow vole. A mated pair will sometimes hunt together, working in tandem to catch a squirrel or other prey.

Nesting Pairs

Red-tailed hawks mate for life; the pair take turns incubating the eggs and feeding the young. They aggressively defend their territory; the female stays closer to the nest, while the male patrols the territorial boundaries. On clear days, they soar over their territory with a keen eye toward potential intruders, such as other hawks and eagles. The size of the territory ranges from 80 to 200 acres, depending on the availability of food, perches and nest sites.



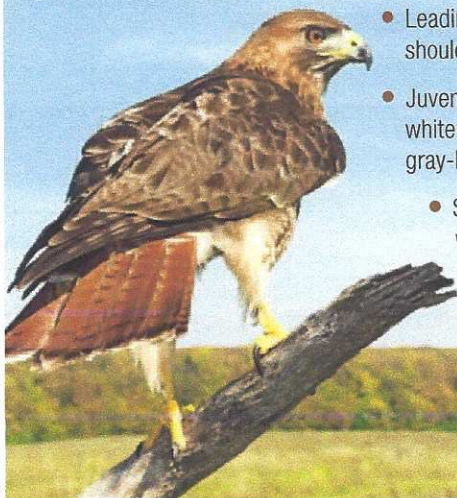
The red-tailed hawk hunts mostly from perches, its sharp eyes watching for movement below. In urban areas, a streetlamp offers a good vantage point.



PETAR KREMNARIC / DREAMSTIME.COM

RED-TAILED HAWK AT A GLANCE

- Large, heavy-bodied hawk
- Rich dark-brown back and head with patches of white speckling on back
- Long, broad, rounded wings, with bulging secondary feathers
- Whitish breast with belly band of dark streaks or splotches
- Upperside of tail is red; pale pink below
- Leading edge of the wing between the shoulder and wrist shows a dark bar
- Juvenile has narrower and paler wings, whiter breast, and relatively longer gray-brown tail with dark bars
- Soars in wide, slow circles with wings in slight upturn
- Female is 20-25% heavier than the male



© JOHN WOLLWERTH / DREAMSTIME.COM

An effective predator, the red-tailed hawk preys on small mammals including gray squirrels (above). The nest of a redtail is large – three feet across – and placed high in a tree. The pair will mate for life. Fledglings (below) may rely on their parents for another ten weeks as they hone their hunting skills.



CHARLES WILLEY

Courting redtails put on an impressive aerial display. The pair soars in wide circles high in the air. From there, the male goes into a steep dive, then soars up again at a steep angle, and repeats this several times. After one final steep swoop upward, he approaches the female from above with legs extended and touches her briefly. Sometimes they chase and swoop at each other with legs extended, and sometimes they lock talons, fall in spirals toward the ground, then let go and pull out of the dive.

Together, the male and female red-tailed hawks spend a week or less building a new nest, or freshening up an old one. The large stick nest – about three feet high and three feet across – is placed high in a tree, usually with a good view of the surrounding landscape. Urban-dwelling redtail pairs increasingly build their stick nests on

buildings. The nest is lined with bark strips, pine needles and other soft plant material. The female lays one to five eggs in April. The eggs hatch within a month or so, and six weeks later, the young fledge; ten weeks after leaving the nest, they are on their own.

Back at Exit 16, Vallieres drove closer to the nest site to give us a better view. He urged me to observe the birds with an open mind. With patience and attention to detail, you can tell whether the birds are on eggs or feeding young. At the nest site, we saw an adult sitting low in the nest and a second adult visit the nest, suggesting that the birds might still be sitting on eggs. While we were watching the hawk nest, a sub-adult bald eagle soared overhead. “Oh my, this is awesome,” exclaimed Vallieres. It was indeed a glorious day to be outside, even a stone’s throw away from an Interstate.

On the Gauntlet

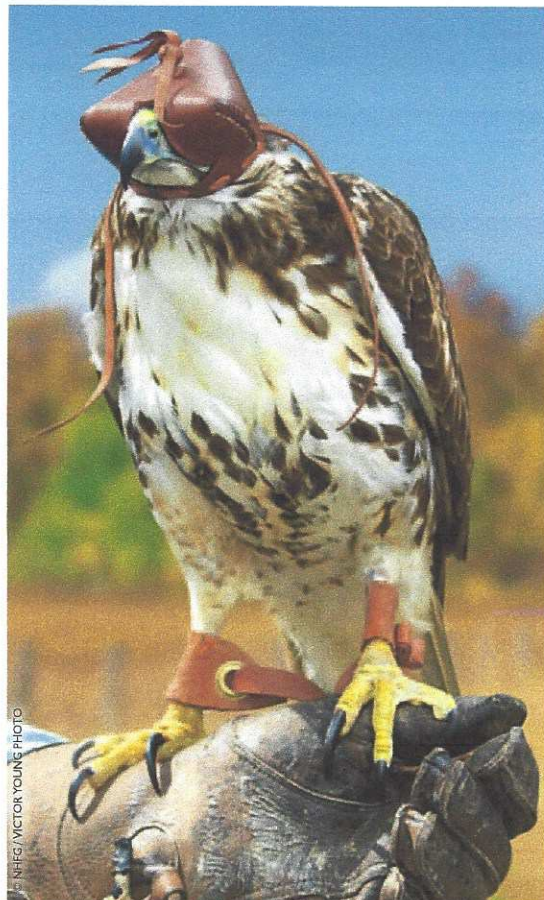
Redtails have another claim to fame. "Red-tailed hawks are a wonderful bird in the wild and, as a falconry bird, ideal for an apprentice," says New Hampshire resident and Master Falconer Nancy Cowan. Falconry is the hunting of wild game using a trained bird of prey. Capturing and training one redtail to hunt wild prey does not hurt the red-tailed hawk population, Cowan explains.

In New Hampshire, you need a falconry permit and are required to apprentice for two years (two hunting seasons). As an apprentice, the first bird that you capture and train must be a juvenile red-tailed hawk or an American kestrel. "The redtail's large size, ability to hunt a range of small and large game, and its lower metabolism make it easier for a budding falconer to maintain and train, compared to falcons and other hawks," says Cowan.

Cowan is also a raptor rehabilitator and gets calls from all over the state about red-tailed hawks. She recounts one story about a redtail that was feeding on chipmunks at a McDonalds restaurant. Customers were feeding the chipmunks, and a red-tailed hawk took notice.

Fall Migration

In the fall, Vallieres brings his enthusiasm and passion for all things raptor to the Carter Hill Raptor Observatory in Concord. Carter Hill is one of two hawk migration observatories maintained by New Hampshire Audubon. The other is the Pack Monadnock Raptor Migration Observatory in Peterborough. Fall hawk watching is popular across the region and especially at these two sites, where several thousand visitors come to observe migrating birds. Up to sixteen species of raptors – hawks, falcons, osprey, eagles,



Redtails are ideal falconry birds for a beginner. Their hunting capability and lower metabolism make them easier to care for and train than other falcon and hawk species.

vultures – and more than 7,000 to 12,000 individual birds are observed during the fall flight at Carter Hill and Pack Monadnock, respectively.

Red-tailed hawks that breed in northern New England and farther north migrate south for the winter, into southern New England and beyond. The peak period for red-tailed hawk migration through New Hampshire is the latter part of October and early November, with the highest counts at Carter Hill and Pack Monadnock reported on October 24th last year. Young red-tailed hawks migrate earlier and farther south than the adults; perhaps they are less experienced at finding food in the frozen, snow-packed ground of the north.

Many of the redtails that breed in southern New Hampshire stay year-round. If you want to see a red-tailed hawk, go for a drive along a highway or a back road that parallels a mix of field and woodland. Look for a large, stocky hawk-like bird perched in a tree or hovering in place on a windy day or soaring in slow, wide circles. Most likely, it will be a redtail. I love spotting the resident redtail

at my parent's farm in western Massachusetts, perched stoically in a lone red maple at the edge of a field.


To observe red-tailed hawks and other raptors in migration, visit Carter Hill or Pack Monadnock, or any other exposed high point of land from September to November. You can be sure to see birds of prey in flight, and you're likely to leave sharing my enthusiasm for the red-tailed hawk and its brethren. **W**

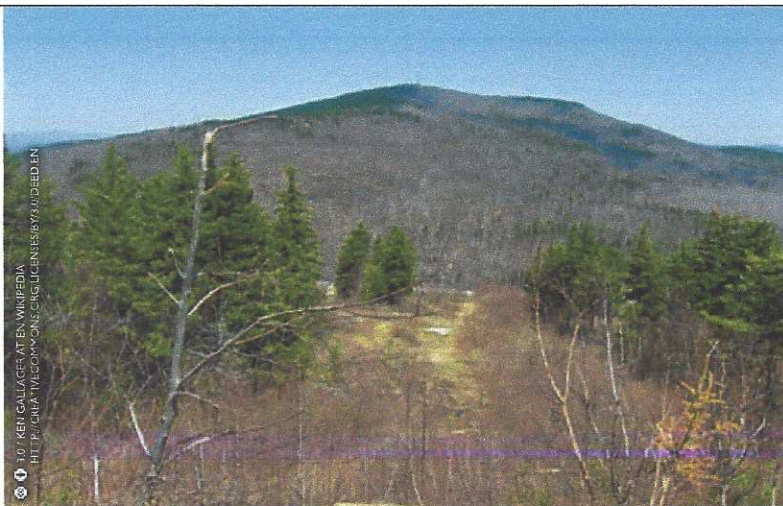
Ellen Snyder is a wildlife biologist from Newmarket and owner of Ibis Wildlife Consulting.

Where to See Redtails

New Hampshire has many great vantage points for seeing migrating hawks. Following are a few of my favorites. Visit between September 1 and October 31.

—ES

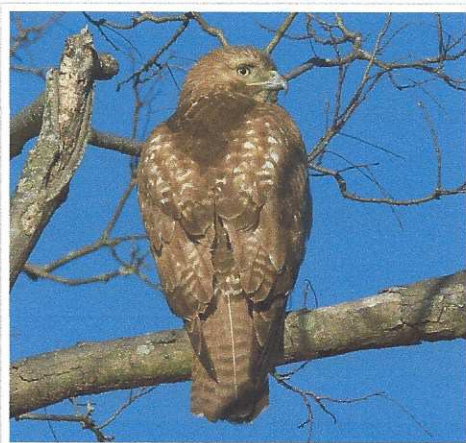
-  **Carter Hill Raptor Observatory**
Carter Hill Orchard, Concord, N.H.
9 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
-  **Pack Monadnock Raptor Migration Observatory**
Miller State Park, Peterborough, N.H.
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
-  **Little Blue Job Mountain**
Blue Job State Park, First Crown Point Road, Strafford, NH
-  **Little Round Top Migration Observatory**
Slim Baker Conservation Area, Bristol, NH



Pack Monadnock Mountain, Peterborough, NH

Red-tailed Hawk

The Red-tailed Hawk is described as a "jack-of-all-trades."



Buteo jamaicensis

67-year annual average: 3,302

1992-2001: 3,704

Record year: 6,208 (1939)

Best chance to see: Late October through early November

Longterm trends: Decreased in 1970s and 1980s, variable in 1990s.

Mean annual count: 3,208

Lowest annual count (year): 1,525 (1956)

Highest one-day count: 1,144 on 24 Oct. 1939

Seasonal mid-point of migration: 1 November

Early and late dates (year): 15 Aug. (1949, 1969, 1971, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1994) and 15 Dec. (1981, 1985, 1991, 1992)

Number of days it takes the middle 50% of the flight to pass: 18

Number of days it takes the middle 90% of the flight to pass: 44

Maximum rate of passage: 15 birds per hour in early November

Points of interest: From late October through early November, the daily chance of seeing at least one Red-tailed Hawk at the North Lookout peaks at 96%.

A.K.A. Redtail, Red-tailed Buzzard, Buzzard

Field marks: Chunky, light-colored, broad-winged buteo, with dark patagial marks on undersides of its wings. Generally brown above and whitish below. Some individuals have darkish belly bands. Adults have rufous tails; juveniles have barred, brownish tails.

Flight behavior: Typically migrates alone, although sometimes in small flocks.

What Size is a Red-tailed Hawk?

Wingspan
3'6"-4'4"

Length
1'5"-1'10"

W-L ratio
2.5:1

Weight
1.8-3.3 lbs

Raptor Bites

The Illinois Raptor Center *presents*



Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)



Quick Facts about Red-tailed hawks

Diet:

*includes mice,
rabbits, other small
mammals, reptiles
and birds.*

Status:

*Commonly seen in
Illinois.*

Wingspan:

3-4 feet

Number of young:

*Lays 1-5 eggs in a
nest built of sticks
high in a tree.*

For More Pictures:

*Go to our page of
red-tailed hawk
photographs.*

*See our open house
page for pictures of a
falconry red-tailed
hawk in flight.*

*Also see our page on
the various color
variations, called
morphs.*



The red-tailed hawk is a common hawk often seen along roadways in Illinois. In flight, it often soars with few wing flaps. Large birds that flap their wings constantly while in flight are probably crows. Large soaring birds that glide with their wings in a "V" shape, not flat and level, are probably turkey vultures. Mature red-tails sport a rusty red tail. Juveniles have a banded tail. Red-tails can sometimes come in a confusing array of color variations, called morphs.



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Red-tailed Hawk



(/media/k2/items/cache/a42a2aa6c7440291c38ba9adc5892a56_XL.jpg)

Red-tailed Hawk

Buteo jamaicensis

L 17-22" / WS 43-56"

The Red-tailed Hawk is the most familiar raptor in North America, evident by every movie soundtrack that plays its screeching call whenever an outdoors scene is shown. They are widespread and common, found in a wide variety of open and semi-open habitats throughout almost all of North America. Red-tails are often seen along roadsides where their hulking figure is hard for even non-birders

to miss. They are generalists, both in terms of the habitats they occupy and animals they prey upon. Small rodents are typical prey items, but Red-tails also take birds, reptiles, and just about anything else of like size that makes itself visible. Red-tails hunt efficiently while hovering and kiting from mid to high elevation, as well as from a perch, or even a high speed stoop.

Red-tailed Hawk is smaller than an eagle, but large for a buteo. The Eastern race breeds from the East Coast to the east side of the Rocky Mountains from Texas into parts of Alaska. Western Red-tailed Hawks nest from the Pacific Coast to the western Great Plains, and north to southern Alaska. Harlan's race is scattered from western Alaska, through the Yukon, Northwest Territories to southern Alberta as a breeder. Red-tailed Hawks are generally silent away from the nesting territory, but when calling, make a raspy, loud, downslurred "krreeeeerrr." Juveniles give a high-pitched repeated begging "whee-whee-whee-whee..."

The Alaskan (B. j. alascensis), Fuertes (B. j. fuertesi), and Florida race (B. j. umbrinus) are other proposed races in North America. It is likely Alaskan is simply a form of the Western race. Fuertes overlaps greatly in plumage and range with the Eastern race, and may be a form of Eastern rather than a distinct subspecies. The Florida race occurs within a limited range of southern Florida. It is heavily marked underneath, and often with multiple tail bands similar to many Western birds. Little is known about the extent of its plumage variation, or its exact range. The "Northern" or "Canadian" form (B.j. abieticola) breeds across the boreal forest of Canada. It is considered a form of the Eastern race, which shows heavily marked undersides, a dark throat, and multiple tail bands. Krider's (B. j. kriderii) has been lumped with Eastern in most literature, but is generally distinctive. Krider's breeds in the northern Great Plains from central Alberta to South Dakota. Krider's is strikingly pale overall with a mostly white head and tail, very faint patagial marks and bellybands, and white mottling on the upperwings. Northern and Krider's are likely better representations of subspecies than Alaskan and Fuertes.

Shape

- Perched, bulky and stocky, wing tips do not reach tail tip.
- Stoutly built, with long, broad wings and relatively short tail; juvenile has slightly narrower wings and longer tail.
- Races in the West longer-winged than Eastern, but subspecies impossible to discern based on wing shape alone since individuals vary in shape too.

Flight

- Stable in flight, even in strong winds.
- Soar in wide circles on a slight dihedral, and glide on flattish to slightly bowed wings, when they appear particularly stocky.
- Gliding, wing tips protrude slightly past the back of wings, but well past in a steep glide.
- Wing beats are somewhat shallow and fluid but labored. Smaller Red-tails have quicker wing beats than larger ones.

Plumage

- Two age classes, adult and juvenile. Plumage varies from nearly completely whitish below to completely blackish. Majority are light-morphs (except Harlan's race), showing dark patagials and streaked belly (a.k.a. bellyband).
- **Adult** has red tail with or without multiple black bands (tail can be whitish to blackish in Harlan's), dark eyes, dark trailing edge to the wings, and brown upperside.
- Juvenile has brownish tail with narrow dark bands, a poorly defined trailing edge to the wings, pale outer primaries that look translucent, and pale yellow eyes that take a few years to become completely dark.
- **Eastern** race occurs as light morph. Has lightly marked underwings and bellyband, often whitish throats, and a red tail with little or no bands (adults).
- **Western** occurs in light (common) and dark-morph (about 15% of the population) with a multitude of variation in between. Light-morph has rufous-toned underside, heavily marked underwings and belly, broad patagials, darkish throat, and often multiple black tail bands (adult). Some Western and Eastern indistinguishable. Dark-morph adult is brown on the underside or with rufous-brown chest. Juvenile is heavily streaked underneath or solid brown.
- **Harlan's** is most variable of the subspecies, with cline from ghostly white to completely black below. Light-morphs make up 9-12 % of population. Most dark-morph adults have white mottling on chest, some completely dark below. Adult best identified

by unique tail having whitish, grayish, brownish, or blackish mottling, some show an near completely reddish tail. A few dark adults have black & white banded tails, but these may represent intergrades with Western or Eastern. Many adults lack banding in the secondaries and primaries. Dark-morph Juvenile ranges from completely streaked below to solidly dark. Juvenile typically has outer primaries banded at the tips, and tail tip shows "spiked" look. Upperwing coverts and primaries are dotted black and white. Light-morph Harlan's are snow white below, superficially like Eastern otherwise. Juvenile light-morph has whitish wing panels, and extensive white mottling along upperwing coverts. Tail of juvenile Harlan's similar to other races but some light-morphs have adult looking tails.

Migration

- Spring migration takes place mainly from March to May, and from October to December in fall.
- Northern populations augment residents across the Lower 48 during fall and winter.
- Large movements of Red-tails are noted along the Great Lakes at Hawk Ridge, MN, Lake Erie Metropark, MI, and Hawk Cliff, Ont; and in spring at Derby Hill, NY, Braddock Bay, NY, Whitefish Point, MI, and Brockway Mountain, MI, and at Pembina Valley in SW Manitoba.
- Western mountain ranges, such as the east and west sides of the Rocky Mountains, the Goshute Range, NV, the Cascade Range and Marin Headlands along the West Coast see nice Red-tail flights. Much of the West is yet to be explored.
- Significant numbers move down the Appalachian ridges in fall at Hawk Mountain and Bake Oven Knob, PA, and along the East Coast.
- Harlan's race is scarce at most migration sites, but several thousand can be seen at Gunsight Mountain, AK or at other sites along the Glenn Highway in April.

Distribution

(Map from Cornell Lab of Ornithology's All About Birds (<http://www.allaboutbirds.org>). For dynamic distribution maps, visit the eBird (<http://ebird.org/ebird/map/>) website.)

Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*



Image Gallery

View the embedded image gallery online at:

<https://hawkwatch.org/learn/factsheets/item/104-redtailed-hawk#sigProId98e89925ad>

(<https://hawkwatch.org/learn/factsheets/item/104-redtailed-hawk#sigProId98e89925ad>)

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(<http://www.charitynavigator.org/index.cfm?bay=search.summary&orgid=7364#.Vl4ruuKvyKI>)



(<http://www.guidestar.org/organizations/85-0358519/hawkwatch-international.aspx>)



(<https://cfctoday.org/>) (<http://onepercentfortheplanet.org/nonprofitsearches/memberDetails/1/?ID=a07F000000T8yvjiAB>)



(<http://www.earthshare.org/2016/01/hawkwatch-international.html>)



(<http://onepercentfortheplanet.org/nonprofitsearches/memberDetails/1/?ID=a07F000000T8yvjiAB>)



(<http://www.zap.slco.org/>)

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<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/r/red-tailed-hawk.html>

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ANIMALS PHOTO ARK

Red-Tailed Hawk



COMMON NAME: Red-Tailed Hawk

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Buteo jamaicensis*

TYPE: Birds

DIET: Carnivore

AVERAGE LIFE SPAN IN THE WILD: 21 years

SIZE: Body: 18 to 26 inches; wingspan: 38 to 43 inches

WEIGHT: 24.3 to 51.5 ounces

SIZE RELATIVE TO A 6-FT MAN:



IUCN RED LIST STATUS: ?

Least Concern



CURRENT POPULATION TREND: Increasing ↑

These beautiful birds are North America's most common hawks. They are found all over the continent, in Central America, and in the West Indies. The first of these hawks to be scientifically studied was found in Jamaica.

Characteristics and Behavior

Red-tailed hawks are known for their brick-colored tails, but there are more than a dozen subspecies of various colorations, and not all of them have this characteristic.

These birds of prey are also known as buzzard hawks and red hawks. By any name, they are keen-eyed and efficient hunters. Red-tails prefer open areas, such as fields or deserts, with high perching places nearby from which they can watch for prey. But these birds are adaptable and also dwell in mountains and tropical rain forests. Hawks have even embraced human habitats. They often perch on telephone poles and take advantage of the open spaces along the roadside to spot and seize mice, ground squirrels, rabbits, reptiles, or other prey.

Aerial Dives and Breeding

Breeding season initiates a spectacular sequence of aerial acrobatics. Hawk pairs fly in large circles and gain great height before the male plunges into a deep dive and subsequent steep climb back to circling height. Later, the birds grab hold of one another with their talons and fall spiraling towards earth.

Red-tailed hawks are monogamous and may mate for life. They make stick nests high above the ground, in which the female lays one to five eggs each year. Both sexes incubate the eggs for four to five weeks, and feed the young from the time they hatch until they leave the nest about six weeks later.

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Red-Tail Hawk

This bird is native to North America. It is not a traditional bird in European or Middle Eastern falconry as it does not exist in the wild in Europe, but it has been very successfully used for falconry worldwide since North American falconry developed. The Red-Tail hunts small rodents, mice, voles, snakes, and even rabbits in the wild, but will hunt just about anything if the opportunity arises. Because of their large size, they are great birds for hunting rabbits as they can get through even deep brush and have the physical size to catch and hold rabbits.

This is the staple of apprentices being one of two widely used birds; it is an under-estimated hunting companion.

The call of a Red-Tail is a sound most people have heard, whether they know it or not. It is frequently used in movies (especially Westerns) and substituted in for many other birds as the sound of a red-tail is a clear 2 - 3 second piercing call.

Plumage

The immature Red-Tail is mostly identified by the banded tail. This means that the tail of the immature bird has horizontal stripes across it, called bands. Here the bands are easy to see on this Western Red-Tail. Some birds are so dark that their bands are difficult to see. These are important for the apprentice to be able to recognize as they are the markings to look for to know that the bird you have sighted to trap is, indeed, an immature Red-Tail.



The striped or banded tail of an immature Red-Tail hawk.

Most of these will fall out during the first year moult and the feathers that replace them will be the adult red feathers. Here is a bird in its first moult. It has lost 5 tail feathers and 2 adult feathers have half-way grown in. The red feathers growing in are the hallmark of an adult red-tail and the source of their name. The dark stripe across the bottom of the adult feather is called the terminal band or terminal bar, although it is not always present.



And here is the fully grown in tail of the mature Red-Tail Hawk.



Morphology

The body form of the Red-Tail is marked by a large body, broad wings, broad (relatively short) tail. The outer four primaries are notched. There are up to 16 subspecies (some put it at 7 with a variety of races) of Red-Tails in North America. There are different colorations, or morphs, adding variety within each subspecies. The darkest subspecies is called the Harlan's Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis harlani*). The lightest subspecies is called the Krider's Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis kriderii*). Some of the most common are the Eastern (*Buteo jamaicensis borealis*), the Western (*Buteo jamaicensis calurus*), Southwestern or Fuertes' (*Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi*), the Florida (*Buteo jamaicensis umbrinus*), and Grennell (*Buteo jamaicensis alascensis*). Most all of these birds display a dark patagial mark which is a dark patch in the "underarms". These birds can be so dark as to appear to be Harris' Hawks or even an almost black-chocolate color, and there are albino (pure white with red or pink eyes) and leucistic (pure white with blue eyes) colorations as well.

The immature birds have a slightly different shape than mature birds appearing slightly slimmer with narrower wings and tail.

An adult Red-Tail so dark he could almost be mistaken for a Harris' Hawk.



A passage Red-Tail, most likely a Krider's or a light morph Harlan's.

Photo courtesy of Cody Fields.

A leucistic Red-Tail Hawk. This bird actually has very poor vision as is common among various albino animals.

Photo courtesy of Eileen Wicker of Raptor Rehabilitation of Kentucky Inc.



Hunting

Typical quarry caught with the Red-Tail will be cottontail rabbits, jackrabbits, pheasants, ducks, and other large prey. In the wild their diet also consists of rats, mice, and sometimes chickens, although they are highly adaptable and not terribly fussy about their food so their diet often has been observed to include squirrel, shrew, skunk, lizard, and about anything else. They will sit for hours on relatively high perches hunting with a sudden dropping pounce on their prey. These birds are the equivalent of cargo planes - large with lots of momentum and power, but unable to be as maneuverable or quick as smaller birds giving their flight style a rather heavy, lumbering, or ponderous appearance. They need better perch options than Harris' Hawks when hunting requiring a perch that is physically more substantial and one that is higher to let them use gravity to their advantage. Red-Tails rely on gravity for assistance in gaining speed more than Harris' Hawks, although they can also take prey from the fist or can be taught to soar using thermals and wind to wait on. These are all good considerations when evaluating your environment for hunting and a good bird to hunt with.

They are suited for living at the edge of woods with open land and typically hunt from a high perch using gravity to get quick speed. These are the birds which perch on lamp posts over the interstate waiting for mice or road kill. As such, they can be hunted in a variety of situations from urban areas to large open fields to desert. They can be hunted from a perch, from the fist, or from a soar.

Red-Tails are masters at adapting. Although they prefer to let gravity help them gain momentum and hunt from a high perch, they are equally able to hunt from a high soar, stealth, or even stooping repeatedly.

Trivia

The term for the female Red-tail is much debated as there is no traditional term, although "hen" is generally not accepted. The male is generally called a "tiercel".

Other terms for this bird are chicken hawk, buzzard, buzzard hawk, hen hawk, mouse hawk, red hawk, redtail, and red-tailed buzzard. In some Native American cultures, this bird is a sign of good luck.

An immature Swainson's Hawk can look exactly like a Red-Tail Hawk and sometimes close examination is needed to tell the two apart.

Red-Tails start laying eggs in March and April and the incubation period is 43 days. Clutches are usually 3 eggs, out of which 2 will actually fledge. Branchers are usually seen in June.

Current population in North America is thought to be roughly 350,000. Some studies have shown that out of 100 Red-Tail Hawks hatched 73% die in the first year. Roughly 5% will live to the age of 5 years old in the wild. The average lifespan is 2 years old. There are falconers with quite old Red-Tail Hawks as their hunting partner - 28 years or 30 years is very possible for a well cared for bird in captivity. While it is possible for a wild bird to live that long, there are many dangers in the wild that make that unlikely for the vast majority of birds hatched each year.

Western Red-Tail Hawks tend to dive bomb intruders coming into the nest. Eastern Red-Tail Hawks tend to make vocal cries from a distance.

Generally an active Red-Tail needs roughly 10% of its body weight worth of food per day in moderate weather, depending on the quality and substance of it. However often in the wild these birds will hit a day or two without success. Many rehabilitators, falconers, and zoos practice a day of fasting for these birds per week to simulate the natural cycle and keep the raptor's metabolism moving.

Links

<https://peregrinefund.org/explore-raptors-species/hawks/red-tailed-hawk>

<http://www.schmoker.org/BirdPics/RTHA.html>

7/9/2020

The Modern Apprentice - The Red-Tail Hawk

http://www.dyesscreek.com/miscellaneous_pages/kriders.html https://www.pbase.com/thefeather/leucistic_red_tailed_hawk

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redtail

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English

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red + *tail*

Noun

redtail (plural **redtails**)

1. The red-tailed hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*.
2. The common or European redstart, *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*.

Further reading

-  **Red tail** on Wikipedia.

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Anagrams

- dilater, trailed, trialed



A redtail (red-tailed hawk)



A redtail (common redstart)

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<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/redtail>


redtail  

Also found in: [Thesaurus](#), [Wikipedia](#).

redtail ('rɛd,tɛɪl)

n

(Animals) an American hawk with red colouring on its tail

Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014


Thesaurus


Legend:  Synonyms  Related Words  Antonyms

Switch to [new thesaurus](#)

Noun 1. **redtail** - dark brown American hawk species having a reddish-brown tail

 **Buteo jamaicensis**, **red-tailed hawk**


 **hawk** - diurnal bird of prey typically having short rounded wings and a long tail

 **Buteo**, **genus Buteo** - broad-winged soaring hawks



2. **redtail** - European songbird with a reddish breast and tail; related to Old World robins

 **redstart**

 **thrush** - songbirds characteristically having brownish upper plumage with a spotted breast

 **genus Phoenicurus**, **Phoenicurus** - Old World thrushes

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

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redtail

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Definitions for redtail

red·tail

Here are all the possible meanings and translations of the word **redtail**.

Princeton's WordNet

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redtail, red-tailed hawk, Buteo jamaicensis *(noun)*

dark brown American hawk species having a reddish-brown tail

redstart, redtail *(noun)*

European songbird with a reddish breast and tail; related to Old World robins

Webster Dictionary

☆☆☆☆☆

Redtail *(noun)*

the red-tailed hawk

Redtail *(noun)*

the European redstart

How to pronounce redtail?

[\(/pronounce/redtail\)](#) Alex
US EnglishDaniel
British